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Our Seeds Grow Friends

1924



Washburn-Wilson Seed Co.

Moscow, Idaho

IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER HANDLES OUR
SEED, GIVE HIM THE PREFERENCE

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IF OUR SEEDS ARE HANDLED BY YOUR LOCAL
DEALER, GIVE HIM THE PREFERENCE

ACQUAINTANCE MAKES FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING



PLEASANT QUARTERS MEANS EFFICIENT WORK

QUALITY ∴ SERVICE

Our seeds are growing friends at a rapid rate. It is our belief that our **QUALITY** and **SERVICE** have been responsible for this growth. Quality means, purity, germination, adaptation, and satisfactory results. As our plant is served by three railroads, with excellent freight and express schedules, we are able to ship you rush orders on short notice.

It is our aim to grow as many of the seeds offered as the wide range of climatic and soil conditions in our growing territory permit. Within a radius of 60 miles of our home is found a great variation in elevation, soil, and rainfall, all of which must be considered in growing well matured seeds. Our organization is composed of experts who have spent years of study and in experience, so that we can continue a high standard of products.

All of our grass and legume seeds are tested by State Seed Laboratories for your information as well as ours; that is why we are pleased to show you copies of the analyses on these seeds before you purchase.

Our line of poultry supplies, incubators, and feeds are complete and we are pleased to supply your needs.

WASHBURN & WILSON SEED CO.

GARDEN SEEDS

BEANS

One pound will plant fifty feet of drill.

Culture—Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled warm weather in spring and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made two

feet apart, and the beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or three or four beans in hills six to eight inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For string beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use.

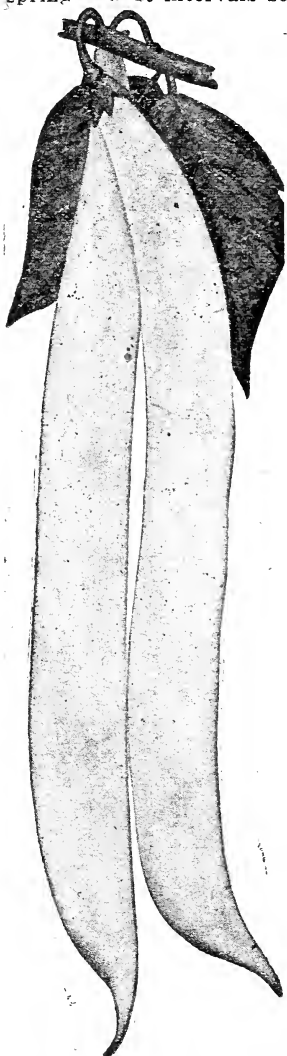
***Golden Wax**—Very popular, both for home garden and for market. The pods are of medium length, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy, wax-like, and stringless. The plants are erect, compact and produce early and abundantly. The seeds are of medium size, oval, white mottled with red.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—An improved strain of black wax and is an exceptionally productive dwarf, wax-podded variety. Hardy, reliable and of the best quality. The pods are of medium size, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of light golden color. The seeds are small, oblong and jet black.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1—A very productive, hardy, vigorous, late sort, much in favor for canning. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved; fine grained and good quality.

***Burpee's Stringless**—This variety has become very popular because of its hardness and productiveness. It is stringless, ripens earlier than Valentine and remains tender and crisp a long time after maturity. Pods are pale green, long and straight, round, meaty, and of excellent flavor. The plants have a spreading habit of growth, and produce large quantities of pods which are very uniform both in size and shape.

***Washburn's White String**—We are placing this new bean in our catalog for the first time this season. After thoroughly testing it out we are convinced that it is a superior variety. It is a green pod bean of excellent quality and great productiveness. Pods are slender and of fine texture.



Burpee Stringless and Kentucky Wonder make a good combination for summer use.

POLE VARIETIES

***Kentucky Wonder**—Old Homestead—We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans. Suitable for use as snaps. And if picked frequently will bear until frost. The vines are vigorous, climbing, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching 9 or 10 inches, nearly round and very crisp when young. Seed long, oval, slightly flattened, dun colored. One of the very best early snap beans for the garden.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—A light golden wax podded variety of the same good qualities as found in the green podded sort.

LIMA BEANS

***Henderson Bush**—The earliest variety of bush Lima... Our seed is home grown and has never failed to mature. Seeds are small and can be used for canning.

All Beans: Large Carton 15c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Any loam, well drained and well enriched, will raise good beet crops. For early table beets, have drills 16 to 30 inches apart, and sow the seed about 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be put in good shape. Or seed may be sown under glass four weeks sooner, and the young seedlings transplanted to open ground, to give an extra early crop. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to stand 4 inches apart in the rows. For succession sow at intervals until middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 lbs. per acre, will work wonders.

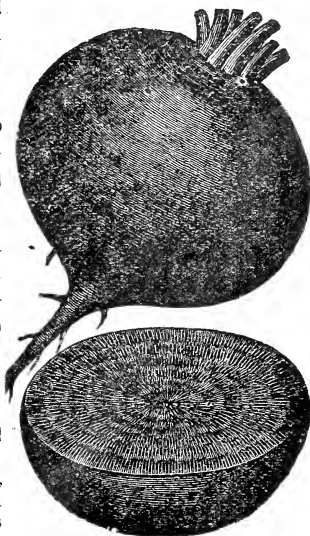
***Early Blood Turnip**—Here we have the old standby, the turnip beet with its dark color, well known to so many homesteads. Quality is very good.

Extra Early Egyptian—An extra early turnip shaped variety; has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red.

Detroit Dark Red—Considered to be the best for the market and home garden, and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the most desirable for canning. The leaves are dark green shaded with red. The roots are medium sized globular or nearly round, very smooth and of dark red blood color. Very desirable for bunching.

Eclipse—It is nearly as early as Egyptian and more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a small top, very sweet, fine and dark blood color. It does not grow to a large size but is very desirable for its sweet, tender quality.

Price all Beets: Packet 5c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c



CABBAGE

Sow one ounce for 3000 to 4000 plants, 4 ounces for one acre.

Culture—For plants of the earliest sorts sow seed in January or February under glass, and put out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm loam is best. Have the plants in the rows 24 inches apart, and rows at least 3 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. Protect against the ravages of cutworms, maggot and green worm. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plant is of great benefit. Potash applications, such as wood ashes or muriate, may also do much good. For late cabbage plants, sow seeds in drills in open ground during April and May, and thin in June, giving the plants more room than allowed for earliest cabbages.



***Early Jersey Wakefield**—The best early cabbage grown. It forms pointed head of good size and firmness and should be included in every farm and city garden.

Early Winningstadt—Like the Wakefield this cabbage has a pointed head. It is one of the hardiest of the early cabbages. Medium size, very solid and of good quality.

Copenhagen Market—The heads are grown upon a remarkably short stem, are solid and large in size, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, with light green leaves and of good quality. It is the largest of the early round-headed varieties, and its habit of growth allows of its being planted close together in the field or garden, thereby producing a larger number of heads to a given area, a feature which is very important in growing this vegetable.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—A popular late variety; comparatively slow growing but sure heading. The plants are exceptionally vigorous, with very large, broad, spreading outer leaves. The heads are very large, flat, but deep. An excellent keeper.

***Danish Ballhead**—A medium or late variety, one of the very best keepers, and excellent for late winter or spring shipping. The heads are round, of medium size, very solid and hard, and of good quality. Vigorous, compact, exceedingly hardy, and reliable. Its remarkably good keeping qualities make it an extremely valuable cabbage for storing for winter use.

All Cabbage: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00

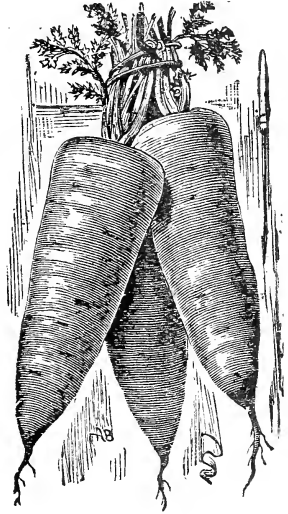
See page 20 for cabbage plants.

Surplus cabbage helps in producing eggs in winter.

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Carrots do best in warm, deep, rather light and fertile soil that is well supplied with humus, or on strong loam having been in clover and broken the year before. For the earliest crop sow seed of the early short-rooted sorts in April or May in drills a foot apart and thin to 2 inches. For main crop, sow in May or June, or for successions even in July, using the longer rooted varieties. The rows for these may be 16 to 30 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 2, 3 or even 4 inches. To raise carrots for stock the rows may be made wide enough apart, say 2 to 2½ feet, to allow of cultivation by horse-power.



***Danver Half Long**—By far the best carrot for home use and for market and by many it is preferred for stock feeding, although it is not so large as the stock carrots, the yield is almost as great and the quality is superior. Carrots should be more generally grown, both for table and stock. They are a delicious and healthful vegetable, easy to grow and in perfect condition at any time during their growth from the time they are the size of a lead pencil until long after they are matured.

Chantenay or Model—An excellent stump-rooted variety about six inches long, very broad at the shoulder and tapering to a blunt point, free from core, fine grained and tender; orange-red; medium early. Desirable for both garden and field culture.

***Oxheart or Guerande**—Especially desirable on shallow or hard soil where longer rooted varieties would not thrive. The tops are small. The mature roots are about five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap-root. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is medium early, and is desirable for table use, when mature they are excellent for stock.

Large White Belgian—The most popular white carrot for stock feeding on account of its immense size, productiveness and being short and easy to harvest. It sometimes yields as much as 25 tons per acre. Not suitable for table use.

All Carrots: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Help reduce the cost of production by planting seeds that grow.

SWEET CORN

One pound will plant about 100 hills; 8 lbs. per acre.

Culture—While the sweet varieties mature earlier than field corn, it is well to take some risk in early planting. Plant as early as the ground can be worked into good condition, as a slight frost will do but little damage to the plants. The early corn can be forced to supply the early market and by successive plantings, produce thruout the latter part of the summer. The seed should be planted in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering just deep enough to insure moisture for germination. If planted early increase the number of grains to the hill and later thin to 3 or 4 plants to the hill.



***Golden Bantam**—This new sweet corn is described as the tenderest, sweetest and best sweet corn in existence. Its attractive yellow color, being another good feature added to its many good qualities, makes it an easy seller on the market. The stalks are vigorous and strong, growing about 4 feet high, and produce 3 to 4 fine 8-rowed ears 6 to 8 inches long. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of sweet corn, and less apt to be bothered by worms.

Early Minnesota—This popular variety is one of the best second early sorts for the market and the home garden. The stalks are about six feet high, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. The ears are about 8 inches long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, white, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying.

Stowell's Evergreen—This variety is more largely planted than any other being the general favorite with market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in edible condition.

Country Gentleman—(Shoe Peg)—Matures in about the same time as Stowell's. Large ears, and grains spaced without row formation.

White Cory—Early, dwarf variety; ears 7 to 8 inches long. One of the finest flavored varieties grown for early market.

Peep 'O Day—Season about same as Cory. Grains smaller and ears not so large.

Golden Giant—A specially selected variety similar in type to Golden Bantam, but the plants and ears are larger. It matures early and is very sweet and tender.

All Sweet Corn: Large Carton 15c; 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

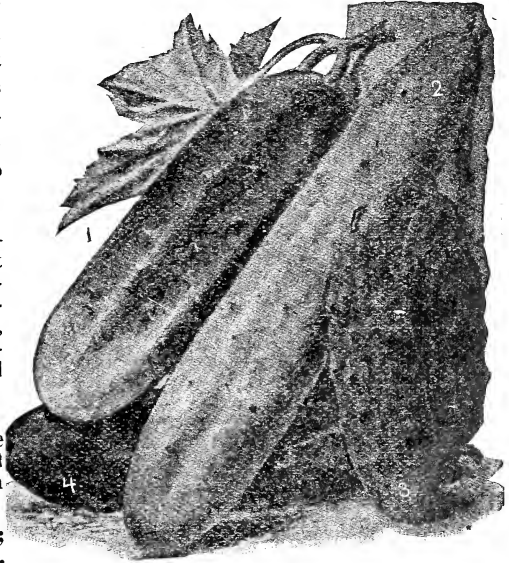
Culture—For very early cucumbers, sow April 1st, in a hotbed upon pieces of sod (grass side down), so that they can be readily transplanted to the open ground, in rich soil, when danger of frost is over, or protect by hand-glasses. For early use, plant if the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill, after all danger of insects is over. They succeed best in a warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Continue planting at intervals for a succession. The cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, it destroys their productiveness. For pickles, plant from June until the middle of July. The yellow-striped cucumber or squash beetle is the fast serious insect enemy of the crop. Bordeaux, Arsenate of Lead Mixture is by far the best remedy yet discovered. Dilute it with water, 3 ounces to the gallon, and spray it on the vines when in danger of the beetle or blight.

***Boston Pickling**—This is one of the most popular pickling cucumbers of the very best form and quality, and has yielded at the rate of over 200,000 pickles per acre. Its enormous productive ability makes this variety a favorite one. Ready to pick in 50 days.

***Improved Long Green**—Unquestionably this is the most popular general purpose cucumber in the West. When matured it is 9 to 12 inches long, very solid and crisp, and retains its dark green color until nearly ripe.

White Spine or Early Fortune—an early, long, slim, well shaped cucumber. Deep green color. Very productive.

All Cucumbers: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce 3000 plants.

Culture—For early cauliflower sow seed in hot bed and transplant to cold frame 2 inches each way. Set plants in permanent garden same as cabbage. To blanch draw leaves about the head and tie with tape.

Early Snowball—The best cauliflower grown. Grown for home or market. It is a large, solid headed variety and develops early.

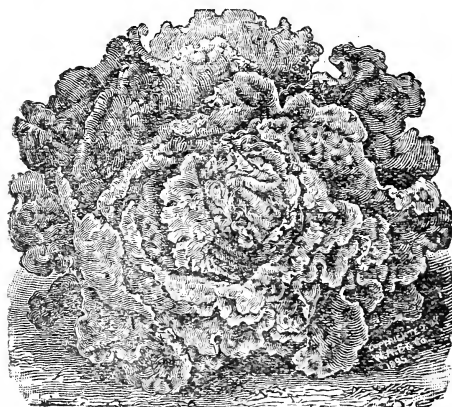
Packet 5c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

See page 20 for plants.

Make your garden complete by growing cucumbers, cauliflower and cabbage.

LETTUCE

Culture—Sow the seed in hotbeds or flats during February or early March. Plant the young seedlings out in flats or cold frame several inches apart each way, and, as soon as a nice, rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in spring, transplant the well hardened plants in rows a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row. For succession sow seed thinly in open ground, and thin the plants to five or more inches apart. Sow for succession every two weeks until the fall. Some varieties do well in a cool forcing house during winter.



***New York Head**—This new head lettuce has gained an enviable reputation in the Northwest thru the Cherrylanes section of the Lewiston Orchard tracts. It is grown by the carload and shipped to all parts of the United States. It is sure heading and without doubt one of the best head lettuce on the market.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

***Hanson Head**—A splendid head lettuce for either market or home use for late summer. The plant is compact, and forms large, solid cabbage-like heads of fine quality and flavor; remaining in good condition longer than most other

sorts. The leaves are bright yellowish green, broad, crumpled, and frilled at the edges, and with distinctive midrib. Inner leaves are white, very crisp and sweet.

Early Curled Simpson—A standard variety for early outdoor culture. The leaves, in loose clusters, are light green in color, slightly frilled and much blistered, are crisp, tender and sweet. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting while the plants are young.

Black Seeded Simpson—A very popular variety of leaf lettuce.

Prize Head—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Bronze edges and general bronze cast.

Prices of all varieties except New York Head: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CELERY

One ounce of celery will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants.

Golden Self-Blanching—A splendid variety of early celery, requiring but little labor to blanch. Plants grow to a medium size and make a stocky growth; heart is rich golden-yellow with light yellowish green outer leaves. The quality is excellent, as the stalks are remarkably crisp and tender.

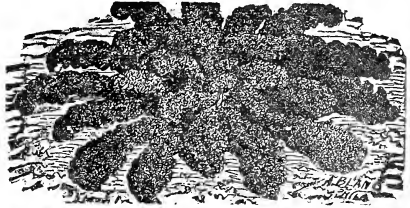
White Plume—A large growing early variety, producing bright green leaves; the stalks are easily blanched to a silvery white color.

Price of all Celery: Packet 5c 1 oz. 50c.

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled—A very hardy and vigorous variety; leaves are large with out and frilled edges. Remarkably tender and delicious in flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

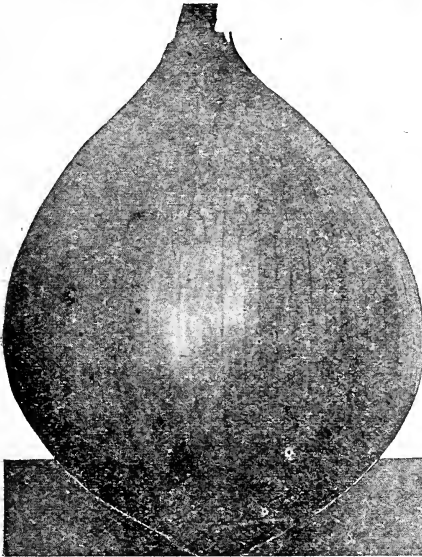


ONIONS

Culture—Onions require a very finely prepared seed bed well enriched and with moisture near the surface. It is useless to plant seed in a loose cloddy seedbed as the seed will not germinate and only a thin stand of weak plants will result. They should be planted early and at a depth of one-half to one inch, pressing the soil firmly over the seed.

***Yellow Globe Danvers**—A very popular variety, especially for market. It is globular in form; very solid and one of the best shippers. The skin is brownish yellow and the flesh is fine grained, creamy white, crisp, mild and of excellent flavor. One of the best main crop varieties.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.



Southport Yellow Globe—A most popular market onion. It produces very true globe shaped bulbs, having thick skins so that they are excellent keepers. Deep yellow in color, with a white flesh, and a mild flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

***Large Red Weathersfield**—A very large onion, flattened in shape and with skin of a purplish color, and flesh purplish white; rather strong flavored, but good and an excellent keeper.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

Southport White Globe—The mild flavor of this wonderful variety is famed the world over. It will average from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and produces large yield. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and of a very fine flavor and snowy white in color.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 30c; 3 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.75.

Crizetaker—A large yellow globe onion derived from the large Spanish onion and 10 days earlier than other globe varieties. An excellent keeper.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 30c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—A mild, pleasant flavored variety. Excellent for early winter use. Not so good keeper as dark skinned varieties.

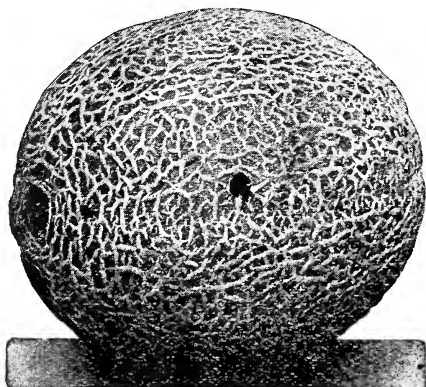
Packet 5c; 1 oz. 30c; 3 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.75.

A GOOD SEED BED IS NEEDED BY GOOD AS WELL AS
POOR SEEDS

MUSKMELON

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

Culture—Melons thrive best in a light; rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way for muskmelons, 8 to 10 feet for watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed mix a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds, after all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insect and fungous foes as are cucumbers and squash vines.



Rocky Ford or Netted Gem—The Rocky Ford canteloupe is known the world over. The melons are covered with a heavy grayish netting. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval, no ribs and is heavily netted over the entire melon. A wonderfully prolific yielder. Producing its luscious medium size melon in 68 days. It is the right shape to pack to best advantage in crates. The seed cavity is very small, flesh thick and firm, a good melon for market as well as the home garden.

Burrells Gem—Slightly oval orange fleshed melon of excellent flavor. Flesh thick and fine grained.

Pollocks 25—A salmon tinted Rocky Ford, shading from light salmon in the cented into light green midway to the rind. In demand by the market garden trade.

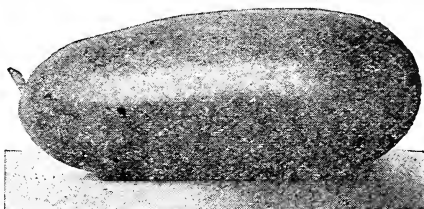
Hoodoo—Hearts of Gold—A small mid-season variety producing round to heart shaped fruit, densely covered with fine netting and distinctly ribbed. The orange colored flesh is very thick, of high quality, and an excellent shipper.

All varieties: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

WATERMELON

Tom Watson—A large, fine melon with pink flesh and extremely small seeds. Skin tough but thin. Excellent shipper.

***Kleckley Sweet**—A long melon with solid dark green colored skin. flesh red and crisp. Its sweet honey like flavor makes it one of the most popular melons grown. Attractive red color, sweet and delicious. The heart is large with no core.



Ice Cream or Peerless—This melon is excellent for the home garden, but is not a good shipper. The rind is thin, of a yellowish green color; the flesh red and the seeds white. It cannot be excelled in flavor.

King and Queen Winter—A spherical, ivory shelled variety, with pink meat and black seeds. Excellent to store for late fall use.

All Watermelons: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

PARSNIPS

One ounce for 200 feet or drill, 5 to 6 lbs. for an acre.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit in drills 18 inches apart and 1¼ inches deep, in a rich deep soil; thin out 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellars in the fall for immediate needs.

Hollow Crown—This is the best and most productive variety and is largely grown both in the home garden and for market. The roots, which are white, grow long, and are smooth, tender, sweet and are of excellent flavor. This strain was made by careful selection of roots growing to an ideal shape and having the distinct hollow crown.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

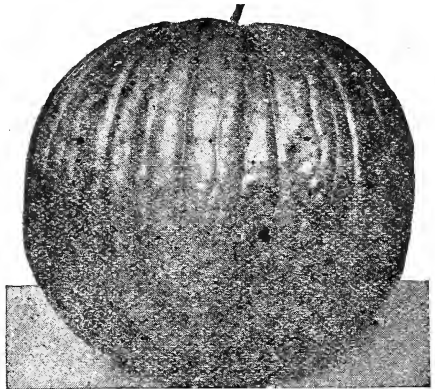
PUMPKIN

One ounce for 25 hills, 3 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Sow in good soil in May, when the ground has become warm, in hills 10 feet apart each way, or in fields of corn about every fourth hill; plant at the same time with the corn. Pumpkin varieties if planted together will mix. There is not much danger of their mixing or hybridizing with squashes or other vines.

Sugar or Sweet Pie—A small, fine grained, very sweet pumpkin; the best variety for making pies. The vines are very productive. The fruits are round, somewhat flattened, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is a rich yellow, thick and meaty.

Connecticut Field—A large round or slightly oval shape pumpkin. Skin reddish orange color, with rich orange yellow flesh. Extensively grown for stock feeding and generally planted with corn, producing enormous crops in 65 days. One of the best grown for pies.



Tennessee Sweet Potato—A medium sized bell shaped variety with a slightly curved neck; skin white, slightly striped with green; flesh a creamy white color and choice in quality.

All Pumpkins: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

MUSTARD

Southern Curled—Hardy, with light green leaves curled at edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. Excellent for salads and greens. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c.

GARDEN PEAS

One pound will plant about fifty feet of drill.

Peas should be included in every garden where the soil is strong and moisture well supplied. Ground that has not grown peas should be inoculated to insure a normal growth.

Culture—Peas of extra early smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall late varieties need brush or other support. By selecting sorts that do not grow much over two feet high, the necessity of providing brush may be avoided. Judicious selection of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give a full supply of the choicest green peas almost during the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows three or four inches deep and three feet apart; scatter the seed peas into them and cover with hoe. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late tall sorts may be planted in double rows placing brush between for support.

***Alaska, or Earliest of All**—A well-known, smooth seeded, extra early variety, extensively used by canners. The vines are strong and vigorous, two feet high, and of light green color. The pods are about three inches long, and are well filled with round blue peas, slightly pitted.

Notts Excelsior—A standard extra early dwarf pea. Height 12 inches. Pods light green, 3 inches long, averaging 6 peas of high quality.

Suttons Excelsior—An improvement on Notts with heavier vines, larger pods, and greater productiveness. Five to six days later than Notts.

Premium Gem—Very similar to McLeans Gem. The plant more dwarfed, lighter green and pods somewhat smaller but well filled.

***American Wonder**—Very early, and of dwarf compact growth, about twelve inches high. Very popular with those who object to making a support for the vines. The pods are about three inches long, straight, round, blunt at the ends and light green. The peas are of medium size, wrinkled, and of fine quality.

**ALL OF OUR GARDEN PEAS ARE HOME GROWN
FROM CAREFULLY GRADED AND FUMIGATED
STOCK.**

***Gradus**—This grand extra early pea has no superior and few if any equals. It is practically as early as the small round, hard, smooth peas commonly grown for extra early and it is so much better in every other way that it is fast displacing them for first early crop. It is equal in quality to most of the late varieties, and many of our customers use it exclusively, sowing in succession for early, medium and late plantings.

Horseford's Market Garden—A productive main crop variety. Grows two feet in height. Pods are born in pairs near the top of the plant. An excellent variety for home canning.

Dwarf Telephone—A main crop variety dwarf and stout in habit of growth. Pods are large and very productive.



***Tall Telephone**—The standard market gardener's main crop pea. Grows about five feet high, and bears an abundance of long, straight, pointed pods filled with large peas of a rich sugary flavor.

Melting Sugar—Pods grow 5 to 6 inches long, and are cooked with the peas. Height, 5 ft. A great favorite, white seeded sugar pea, with those who have once used them.

Green Seeded Admiral—This small seeded, wrinkled pea is excellent for home canning. The vines grow erect, 24 inches tall and produce abundantly. The peas are small and deep green in color.

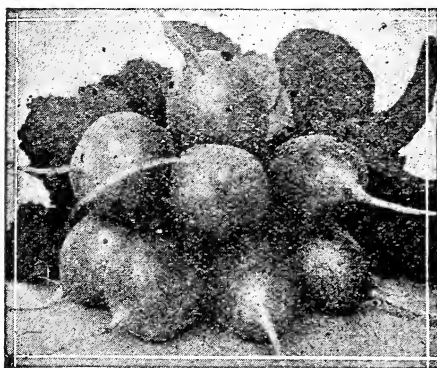
All Peas: Large Carton 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

**WE EMPLOY NEARLY 100 HELPERS TO ASSIST IN ROGUEING
AND HANDPICKING OUR PEAS AND BEANS UNDER EXPERT
SUPERVISION.**

RADISH

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Culture—Sow early and often. In good, warm loam, especially if quite sandy, summer radishes will make a crop in four to six weeks from sowing. The soil should be well prepared and fertilizers may be used freely. Have the rows a foot apart, and sow just enough so that they will not require thinning. Any little spot that becomes available during summer may be utilized for planting radishes. The short or turnip-rooted sorts are quickest and easiest to grow, and good for forcing also. On greenhouse bench or frames the rows need not be more than four inches apart. Sow winter radishes in July and August. They grow best in the cooler autumn weather. Take them up before severe freezing and store in sand in the cellar or in a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—The color is rich, carmine scarlet and tipped white. It is extremely quick to mature, being ready for the table in 20 days from the time of sowing seed. It is invaluable for forcing under glass, as well as for growth in the open air. The skin is very smooth and its clear color gives it an appetizing appearance on the table. Its flavor is excellent, and its qualities high in all respects. Market gardeners find it a quick selling sort at good prices.

***French Breakfast** — This pretty radish in color is bright red, tipped with white. It is oblong in shape, and in quality is crisp and tender. It is a quick grower, maturing in 18 to 20 days. Exceedingly popular.

Long Bright Scarlet—An excellent early long, red radish for home or market. The roots are smooth, slender, about six inches long, uniform in shape, and very attractive. They remain crisp and tender until nearly matured.

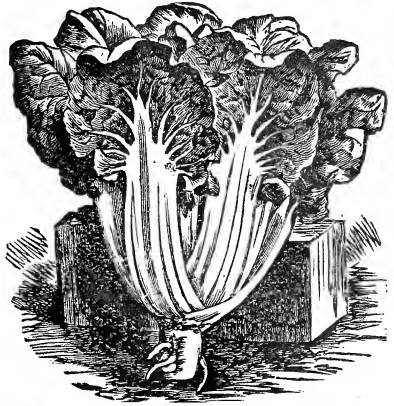
***White Icicle**—The Icicle radish is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering in shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. It remains tender during the entire growing period, and is quite as good when an inch in diameter as when only half an inch. Ready for use in about 20 to 25 days. A fine variety for market and private gardeners, who have a demand for an early, long, white radish. It is a marvel of excellence, most attractive in appearance and very popular.

All Radishes: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Radishes are the first garden product ready in the spring.

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard—This vegetable is cultivated for its leaves which are used as greens and for its stems which are white and fleshy, and are cooked and served similar to asparagus. The leaf portion is heavily crumpled or savoyed and is very crisp and tender. It is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. The leaves and stalks, being served as two vegetables, afford two distinct dishes from the same plant at one time. Can start suttin in about 21 days. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



PEPPERS

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Early, bright red in color at maturity, of large size, and has thick flesh. Sweet, but occasionally plants will produce fruits which are hot in flavor. Matures in 120 days.

Ruby King—This pepper was introduced to the American public more than a decade ago, and it at once took conspicuous place and became the leader of the sweet red sorts. It grows about five to six inches long by three to four inches in diameter; flesh is very thick, sweet and so mild it is often sliced for a salad; also fine for stuffing. Matures its large well shaped peppers in 130 days. All Peppers: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 40c; 3 oz. \$1.00.

SPINACH

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Culture—For spring and summer use sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession. For winter and early spring use, sow in September in well-manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of severe cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich. The stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves. Light applications of nitrate of soda have often a magic effect on spinach.

***Bloomsdale, Savoy Leaved**—The earliest and hardiest. best for early spring and fall planting. A favorite with the home and market gardeners. Matures in 40 days. It has thick, dark green wrinkled leaves.

Longstanding—One of the best market sorts, producing large, thick, dark green crumpled leaves in 45 days, of fine quality, standing a long time before running to seed. A favorite in all sections for fall or spring sowing.

All Spinach: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A very desirable vegetable, grows similar to parsnip and is meaty and of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.00

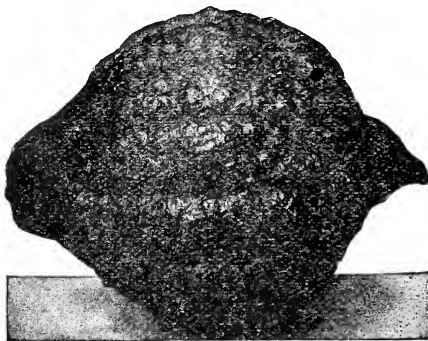


Spinach, Lettuce and Chard are needed in your diet—they furnish vitamins.

SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

Culture—Plant in well-manured hills, the bush varieties four feet apart each way, the winter sorts 10 to 12 feet each way. Use seed freely, 8 to 12 seeds to the hill, to provide for losses by insects. When danger of such loss is past, thin to two or four plants to the hill. To repel the squash vine borer, throw a handful of tobacco dust close around the plants, strong-smelling black squash bug can be kept in check by hand picking, going over the vines at frequent intervals. For yellow-striped beetle and blight, spray early and repeatedly with Arsenate of Lead Mixture.



***Hubbard**—An improved strain of the true Hubbard, which has long been the most popular winter squash, and is still unexcelled. The vines are strong, vigorous and productive. The fruits are large and the shell is dark green, extremely hard, and densely warted. The flesh is golden-yellow, thick, fine grained, dry, sweet, and no other squash can compare with it in flavor. It is unequalled as a winter keeper and shipper.

Golden Hubbard—Very similar to the Green Hubbard except skin is golden and flesh is almost red in color. Excellent winter keepers.

***Pike's Peak or Sibley**—A very popular variety of winter squash, considered by many to be superior to the Hubbard. Skin smooth, light green in color and very thin. Flesh golden-yellow, fine grained and well flavored. It is an excellent keeper and baker. Seed home grown and well adapted to short seasons as it is ten days earlier than other winter squashes.

Early Summer Crookneck—A popular early bush variety. One of the best summer squashes. It is of dwarf bushy habit and very productive, maturing its squash in 45 days. The skin is yellow. Flesh deep golden-yellow, dry and of agreeable flavor.

White Bush Scallop—The bush or patty pan squashes are earlier than any other summer variety. The skin is white, and it is tender when ready for use. It is of dwarf bush habit, quite hardy and very productive. Matures in 45 days.

Mammoth Chili—The outer skin of this great squash is a rich orange yellow. The flesh is yellow and very thick, and the quality is good and nutritious. It is of the highest value as a stock food, far exceeding ordinary pumpkins in this respect, maturing in 80 days. It is a prolific variety, and a good winter keeper. Has reached the great weight of 100 pounds or more. It is a typical sort to grow for exhibition at the fairs.

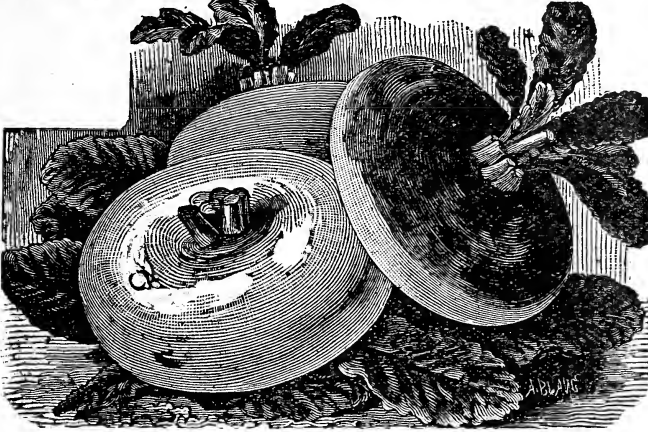
Banana—Orange-yellow squash from one to two feet in length. A good keeper for winter use or can be used when quite young.

All Squash: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

TURNIP

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; one to two pounds per acre.

Culture—For early, sow seed of flat varieties in open ground in spring in drills one foot or more apart, using seed sparingly. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until June. For fall and winter sow in July and August. A good crop may often be grown by scattering seed thinly in the cornfield at last cultivation. Take up the roots just before winter, top and store in cool cellar, or pit out doors.



***Purple Top**
White Globe—An early medium sized globular shaped turnip of good quality for table or stock. A heavy producer and good keeper. The flesh is white and of good eating quality.

Yellow Globe—One of the best yellow fleshed varieties, grown

usually for stock feeding. The roots are of large size and of globular shape. The skin is clear yellow except the top which is tinged with green. The flesh is light yellow, fine grained and sweet. This variety keeps well and is a good cropper.

Snowball—This delicious turnip is the best early variety grown. Under favorable conditions is ready for use six weeks after the seed is sown. It is small, uniform in size and shape, and almost perfectly globular. The skin is smooth, white and thin; flesh is pure, sparkling white, sweet, tender, crisp and delicious.

Golden Ball—One of the finest yellow-fleshed turnips. A medium sized variety, of mild flavor and high quality, suitable for the table.

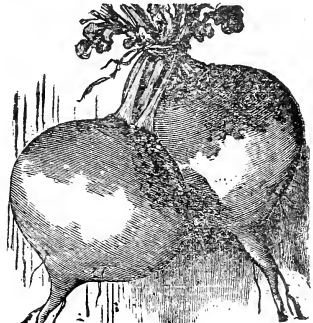
Purple Top Strap-Leaf—It matures very quickly, and may be used for either early spring or fall sowing. The roots are flat, medium size. Color purple or dark red, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender.

All Turnips: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top—This is of fine quality and widely grown. It keeps perfectly all winter. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and satisfactory. It is globe shaped, purple top, yellow skin and flesh, with smaller top and shorter neck than most sorts. It is justly held in high esteem for both table and stock feeding purposes, as the roots grow fairly smooth, with comparatively small tap root, uniform in shape, color and quality. Flesh is crisp, fine grained and solid. Matures in 95 days.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Mangels make cheap succulent feed for the dairy cow.

MANGEL WURZEL, OR STOCK BEETS

Sow 6 lbs. to acre, in May or June, in rows 3 feet apart, and thin the plants to 9 inches. Give the crop good cultivation.

***Giant Intermediate**—A large growing yellow flesh stock beet. Grows well out of the ground and is easily harvested, is a heavy yielder, of excellent winter stock feed.

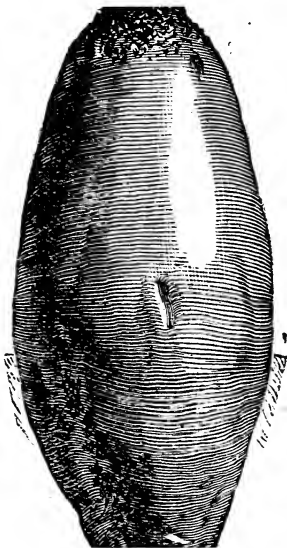
Mammoth Long Red—A large, red skinned, white fleshy variety. Is a very heavy yielder.

Golden Tankard—A medium sized mangel. Skin and flesh yellow. A good yielder and a popular variety.

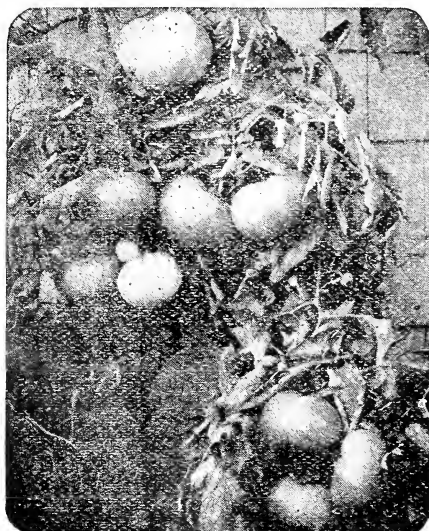
***Danish Sludstrup**—One of the best stock beets. It grows to medium size with exceptionally smooth roots, well out of the ground.

Half Sugar Rose Mangel—A magnificent sort, growing at least half out of the ground, rendering the crop easy to gather. Skin of the upper part is rose colored, and the lower part white. Very sweet.

All Stock Beets: 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.



TOMATOES



***Spark's Earliana**—Very popular with many growers of tomatoes for early market. The fruits are of good size, scarlet red color and crowded in clusters over the entire plant. An excellent first early tomato for home use. Matures its good size red fruit in 85 days.

John Baer—An extra early scarlet fruited variety. The vines are hardy and productive. Fruits are the largest of extra early sorts, and of attractive color—round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality; one of the earliest to ripen and continues to furnish fruits much longer than other very early varieties.

Acme—An early sort. Medium size, well shaped. Flesh deep scarlet and solid.

Chalk's Early Jewel—95 days—A large globular fruit, smooth skin, flesh bright red scarlet and solid. A good market sort.

All Tomatoes: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 65c.

SEED POTATOES



A grading demonstration to assist our growers.

We Specialize in Seed Potatoes. How?

GROW THEM ON NONIRRIGATED LAND. CAREFULLY SELECT AND TREAT ALL SEED. ROGUE OUT ALL DISEASED AND WEAK PLANTS. STORE ALL SEED UNDER PROPER CONDITIONS. SORT TO TYPE AND SIZE BEFORE SHIPMENT. TREAT ALL SEED FOR YOU READY TO PLANT.

All stock offered was grown by us from carefully selected and treated seed. The crop was planted late in June, so that a high quality of seed potatoes would be produced. Our fields were rogued carefully and have passed all field inspections for certification. All potato seed is shipped to you treated, and ready for planting, thus saving you expense and delay. Try our seed once and we will risk you coming back for more.

State Certified—This stock has passed all inspections by the State and is graded in size from 2 to 12 ounces, treated, and put up in bags of 100 lbs.

Special Rogued—This stock came from the same seed as the above and was rogued carefully in the field, but due to the size of the tubers and to their type did not pass final inspection; treated, and put up in bags of 100 lbs.

Prices F. O. B. Moscow

	Certified	Special Rogued
Netted Gems	\$2.50 per cwt.	\$2.00 per cwt.
Early Red Ohio	\$2.50 per cwt.	\$2.00 per cwt.
Idaho Rural	\$2.50 per cwt.	\$2.00 per cwt.
Earliest of All	\$2.50 per cwt.	\$2.00 per cwt.
Bliss Triumph	\$2.50 per cwt.	\$2.00 per cwt.

PLANTS

All of the plants quoted are grown under cold frames and are hardened off before shipment so that they may be planted in the field as soon as received. Varieties susceptible to frost should not be ordered until danger of frost is passed.

CABBAGE

Early Jersey Wakefield Copenhagen Market Danish Ballhead
Postpaid: doz. 25c; fifty 85c; hundred \$1.50 (Transplanted, ready April 1st)
Postpaid: doz. 15c; fifty 45c; hundred 85c (Not transplanted, ready June 1st)

CELERY

Golden Self-blanching White Plume
Postpaid: doz. 25c; fifty 85c; hundred \$1.50 (Transplanted, ready May 1st)

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball Danish Giant
Postpaid: doz. 30c; fifty \$1.25; hundred \$2.00 (Transplanted, ready April 1st)

TOMATOES

Earliana
Postpaid: doz. 35c; fifty \$1.25; hundred \$2.25 (Transplanted, ready May 1st)

PEPPERS

Ruby King
Postpaid: doz. 35c; fifty \$1.25; hundred \$2.25 (Transplanted, ready May 1st)

ONION SETS

All of our onion sets are carefully grown and have been stored under ideal conditions so that the sets are firm and free from sprouts.
Strassburg Yellows—A fine, round set.

Per lb 15c; per cwt. \$10.00. Postage extra.

ALL OF THE STOCKS OF PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, AND OTHER SEEDS GROWN BY US, RECEIVE THE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION POSSIBLE THRUOUT THE WHOLE SEASON. ALL SEED IS HAND-PICKED BEFORE PLANTING, THE SEEDBED IS PREPARED SO AS TO PRODUCE A CROP THAT IS OF EXCELLENT QUALITY. DURING THE SUMMER, THE CROP IS INSPECTED MANY TIMES AND OFF-TYPE AND DISEASED PLANTS ARE REMOVED SO THAT THE ENTIRE CROP WILL MEASURE UP TO THE HIGH STANDARD OUR TRADE DEMANDS. NEW SELECTIONS ARE MADE EACH SEASON AND INCREASED FROM YEAR TO YEAR, SO THAT BETTER SEEDS CAN BE FURNISHED. THE RAPID INCREASE IN OUR BUSINESS INDICATES THAT YOU BELIEVE IN OUR SINCERITY AND OUR EFFORTS TO MAKE OUR SEEDS GROW MORE FRIENDS.

FORAGE CROPS

We offer two brands of forage seeds, based on color, and quality. Every lot is State Tested before purchase and after purchase frequent tests are made to insure that the entire lot meets our strict requirements. We can buy cheap seeds and sell them at a cheap price, but we would all lose in the end, so that we offer only the best obtainable.

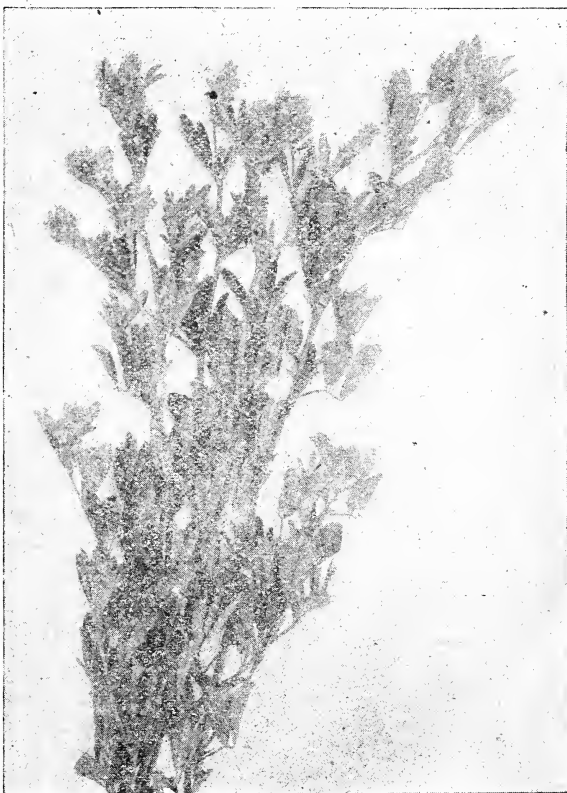
Our "SUPREME" brand is the nearest perfect that can be offered. This seed contains very few, if any weeds, and then only those considered as harmless. It has an excellent color, is free of inert matter, and has a high vitality.

Our "IDEAL" brand is just as free of noxious weeds, but may contain a few more harmless weeds, or a slight mixture of other crop seeds that are valuable in a hay crop. A saving in the cost of seed can be had if your crop is to be used for hay or pasture by purchasing this brand.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA

Grimm Alfalfa — This seed is produced by growers who furnish affidavit that their Grimm traces back to the genuine Grimm fields in Carver County, Minnesota.

This is one of the hardiest varieties of alfalfa known. It produces a rank growth of fine foliage and a heavy branched root system. The flowers have a variegated color ranging from purple to yellow. This variety of alfalfa is less susceptible to late spring frost, and winter injury than the common variety. It is also more resistant to "leaf spot" disease than the common and on the average produces a heavier yield of forage.



Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

COMMON ALFALFA—This alfalfa has been grown thruout the Northwest and is hardy and drouth resistant. If seeded on a good seedbed early in the spring without a nurse crop, an excellent stand can be secured. Grow enough alfalfa hay for your livestock and market your surplus. The effect of alfalfa can be noticed on your wheat crop for many years.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

SWEET CLOVER

Sweet clover is the most valuable forage crop yet grown in this area for pasture. If sown early without a nurse crop, it may be pastured from early July until late fall. Many fields thruout the Palouse carried one animal to the acre for this period the past season. The second season, this plant will support more grazing than any other grass that is adapted to this region.

Sweet clover fits into the wheat farming system, can be used for pasture, hay, or silage, and will build up our wheat soils. The roots decay readily at the end of the second year, and no trouble is experienced from volunteer plants. If two acres are chosen for pasture and planted in alternate years to sweet clover, a permanent pasture will be available.

BIENNIAL WHITE SWEET CLOVER—This variety produces fine stems and an abundance of leaves the first season and is suitable for hay. During the second year it will produce two cuttings of hay or an abundance of pasture. The hay crop should be cut before the plants reach a height of 30 inches to insure a good quality of hay. A long stubble should be left so that a second crop will grow.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

CLOVERS

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—A valuable legume for use in mixtures with timothy or to be sown alone for hay. Heavy yields are produced on the better soils, but on the lighter type of soils sweet clover will produce better returns.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—A later maturing strain of clover, preferred by many for mixtures with tame grasses. Under favorable conditions it produces a heavier yield of hay than the medium red clover, maturing about 10 days later in the season.



Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

ALSIKE—The most desirable clover for growth on wet soils. It will withstand periods of flood in the early spring and produces a heavy crop on land that is poorly drained. A mixture of timothy 5 lbs., red top 5 lbs., meadow fescue 5 lbs., and alsike 3 lbs. per acre is very desirable for hay.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

WHITE DUTCH—The best clover that can be used in lawn mixtures. It is long-lived and produces a good growth after the bluegrass has become dormant toward the middle of the season. This clover can also be used in pasture mixtures on the lower bottom lands but is not adapted to the hill sides or higher lands.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

NOTICE

OWING TO MARKET CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OUR CATALOG GOES TO PRESS, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO QUOTE DEFINITE PRICES ON ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS. WRITE US FOR QUANTITY PRICES.

BAGS FREE!

VETCH

Spring or Common—A legume that should be used more generally as a pasture and hay crop. It may be seeded early in the spring and affords good pasture or hay.

Price 15c per lb.; \$12.50 per cwt.

Winter or Hairy Vetch—Is generally seeded in the fall as winter wheat but may be seeded in the spring. The seed is smaller than the spring variety and does not require as much per acre.

Price: 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$27.50.

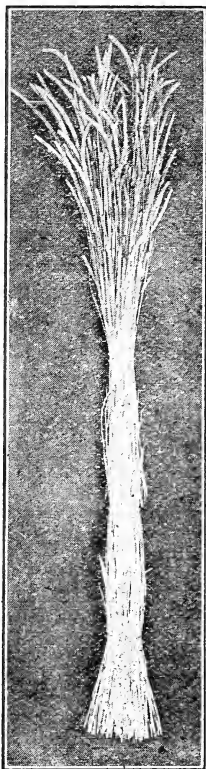
RAPE

Dwarf Essex—Seeded alone or in combination with grains, rape will make an abundance of excellent pasture for hogs, sheep or stock cattle. Dairy cows should not be pastured on it as the milk will be tainted as when turnips are fed. The crop withstands freezing and affords pasture well into the winter or until the ground freezes up.

Price: 20c per lb.; \$15.00 per cwt.

Alfalfa will not grow on soils poorly drained.

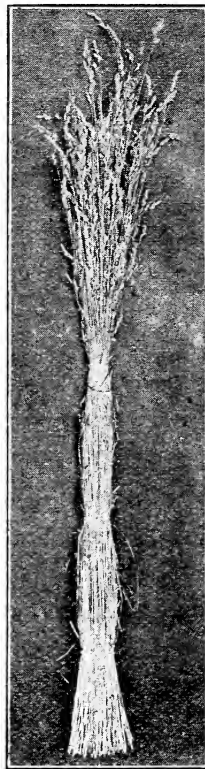
GRASSES



TIMOTHY—This grass is recognized as the most important grass from the standpoint of market value that is grown for hay. However, yield must be considered and this limits the adaptability of timothy to the heavier types of soil and to lands that are retentive of moisture. For such conditions, a mixture of timothy 10 lbs. and red clover 5 lbs. per acre is recommended. It can be used on wet bottom lands that are flooded in the spring but that are dry towards the middle of the season. Hay made from this grass is in demand thruout the lumber camps.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request. Price: \$10.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 11c per lb.

Ideal Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request... Price: \$9.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 10c per lb.



ORCHARD GRASS—There are few grasses that will withstand the abuse that may be given this grass. It

is long lived, starting growth early in the spring and producing a heavy aftermath. It is best adapted to pasturage but is sometimes used in hay mixtures. Orchard grass grows in bunches and should be sown with some sod forming grass if used for pasture.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Price: \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS—The standard grass for lawn purposes thruout the United States. It is also suitable for use in pasture mixtures for lands that retain the moisture thruout the season. For lawn purposes we suggest 1 lb. of bluegrass and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of white Dutch clover to each 1000 sq. ft. of land. This should be seeded early in the spring and kept moist while the seed is germinating.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Price 50c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS—One of the new forage crops to be grown in the Northwest. While the greatest acreage of Sudan is found in the middle west, our farmers have found it suitable as a catch crop for hay and pasture.

1 lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

BROME GRASS—Tests at the University of Idaho show that brome is the most drouth resistant grass adapted to this region. It produces heavy yields of hay of excellent quality and feeding value. It forms a thick sod that withstands tramping and can be pastured as it starts growth early in the spring and continues green during the drier part of the season. After a few years, if it becomes sodbound, it can be disced or plowed shallow and will re-establish itself. We recommend a mixture of brome 5 lbs., slender wheat 5 lbs., alfalfa 5 lbs., for hay purposes on the drier soils.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Price: \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

REDTOP—This grass should be used in pasture and hay mixtures for wet or poorly drained land. It produces a fair sod and when mixed with timothy, meadow fescue, alsike, and red clover, produces a heavy yield of hay.

Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Price: \$30.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 31c per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE—A suitable grass for low or wet ground for the production of pasture and hay. It grows in bunches but if seeded fairly heavy will produce a sod. It should be sown with alsike, timothy and redtop as it will increase the production of hay and the grazing period.

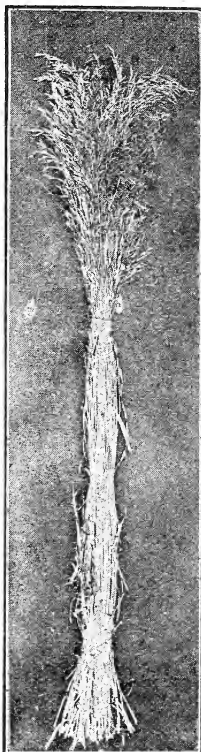
Supreme Brand—State tested. Copy of certificate upon request.

Price: \$30.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 31c per lb.

SLENDER WHEAT (Western Rye)—We believe this grass should be used more extensively thruout the Northwest. It is very drouth resistant and is adapted to our climatic conditions. It grows in bunches, produces a slender wheat-like head and matures at the same time as timothy. The quality of hay is excellent and very palatable. We recommend a mixture of 5 lbs. brome, 5 lbs. slender wheat, and 5 lbs. alfalfa or sweet clover for the drier soils. Use this grass instead of timothy and double your production of hay or pasture without a material increase in the cost of seeding.

Supreme Brand—State tested: Copy of certificate upon request.

Price: \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.



SUNFLOWERS

Sunflowers can be grown at higher elevations than corn and will withstand more frost in the spring as well as light frost in the fall. Experiments have shown that the quality and feeding value of the silage is comparable to that made from well matured corn, and under similar conditions sunflowers will generally outyield corn, so that the acre returns are greater for the sunflower.

Sunflowers when grown for silage may be drilled thickly in the row by the use of a grain drill, stopping up the drills so as to permit cultivation. It is advisable to thin the stand to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row where this method is followed. The heads are larger from the wide spacing or hill method of planting.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Choice seed of a variety producing large heads and tall leafy plants. **Price: 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

SPRING GRAINS

FLAX

In reducing the wheat acreage, it is necessary to find other cash crops that can be grown and harvested with the same machinery. Flax has been grown on the dry lands and under irrigation in the Pacific Northwest for many years, and fits into the crop rotation to good advantage. It is desirable that flax be sown on land that has been in alfalfa or grass. Flax should be sown at the rate of 40 pounds to the acre, seeding after danger of severe frost is past.

Our flax is from wilt resistant stock, recleaned and graded.

Price: \$10.00 per cwt.

BARLEY

WINTER CLUB—This variety may be sown either in the fall or spring. It is fairly hardy as a winter grain and produces good yields when spring sown. The straw is stiff, the heads are club shaped, bearded, and produce a white grain.

Price: per cwt. \$3.00.

BEARDLESS—We offer this beardless barley especially for use as a hay crop. It may be grown with an early maturing variety of peas for silage as well as hay. In favorable seasons, silage yields of 10 tons per acre are produced.

Price per cwt. \$3.00.

RYE

WINTER RYE—This is the common variety that is generally fall sown as a cover crop or for pasture. It may be sown in the spring and will serve for pasture thruout the season if moisture is available. An excellent crop for green manure in orchards.

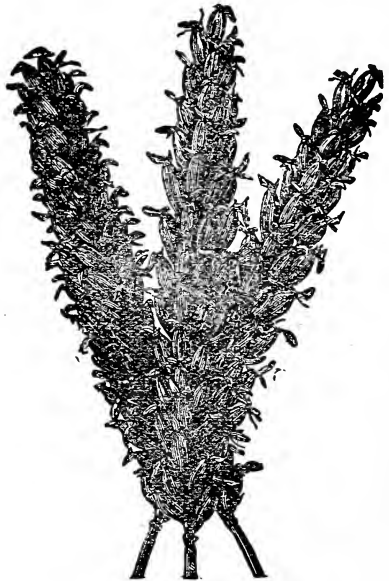
Price per cwt. \$3.00.

ROSEN RYE—A hardy variety developed by the Michigan experiment station. Heads and grains larger than in common winter variety. It generally out yields the common rye and is winter hardy. State Certified Seed.

Price: \$5.00 per cwt.

SPRING RYE—Is desirable for hay on the dry lands. The straw is not so coarse as in the winter variety.

Price: \$3.00 per cwt.





Field of our seed oats. Yield 105 bu. per acre.

OATS

IDAMINE—This variety was developed by the Idaho Experiment Station in southern Idaho and has been tested thruout the state and is superior to most varieties. It is medium late in maturity, producing a plump, white grain. This seed was grown from certified seed on summer fallow ground.

Price per cwt. \$2.50.

LINCOLN—The Lincoln oat is one of the standard varieties that has been grown in this region for many years. It produces a stiff heavy straw, and large, plump grains.

Price per cwt. \$2.50.

WHEAT

JENKINS CLUB—This variety of wheat is used for both fall and spring sowing thruout northern Idaho and portions of the irrigated area. It has a stiff straw, produces large heads that do not shatter readily. The grain classes as Western White on the market.

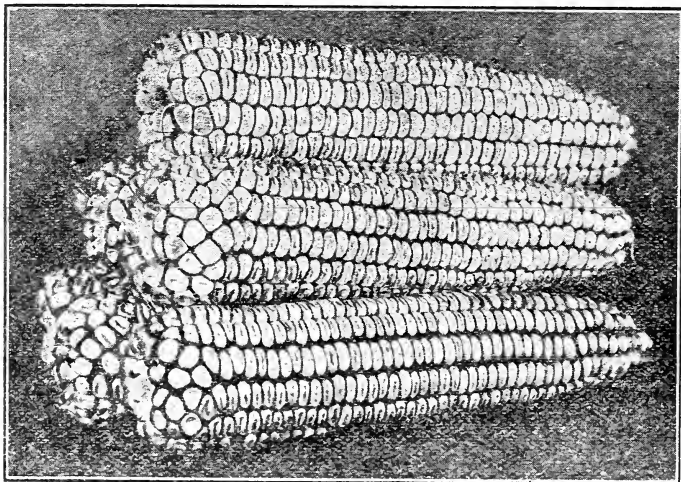
Price per cwt. \$2.50.

BLUESTEM—One of the standard varieties for spring seeding in the Northwest. The heads are long, do not shatter, and the grain is in demand for milling purposes.

Price per cwt. \$2.50.

FIELD CORN

We offer only those varieties that are acclimated to the Northwest and have proven successful. Early maturing varieties are essential if well matured corn is produced in the exceptionally short season often occurring in this region. All of our corn is grown at the highest elevation possible so as to produce a hardy early maturing strain.



Rustlers White Dent

RUSTLER WHITE DENT—This early maturing variety was introduced and improved by the University of Idaho. It will normally mature in 100 to 115 days. Silage yields of 8 tons and grain yields of 35 bushels are generally secured. It requires about 8 pounds per acre where the plants are raised in hills spaced three and one-half feet each way.

NORTHWESTERN DENT—Many of our corn growers claim that this variety will outyield the other varieties grown here. While the plants are a little shorter and are not so leafy, it produces a heavy yield of grain. It requires from 90 to 100 days to mature, producing well-matured grain in very short seasons. The grains are red with yellowish white caps.

IDAHO YELLOW DENT—This variety has been grown locally for many years and is well acclimated. The crop generally matures in 100 to 110 days. If you prefer a yellow corn, choose this variety in preference to one grown elsewhere, as it may not mature at your elevation.

MINN. 13—A hardy variety of yellow corn developed where the season is short. It has a heavy, leafy stalk, and strong yellow ears. Somewhat later than Rustler's, well adapted to irrigated conditions.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—This seed was grown under irrigation and the variety produces excellent yields of both grain and silage. The Reid's is one of the best standard varieties grown, producing very uniform ears, with light yellow grains. The rows are very straight and the grains moderately smooth.

All Field Corn shelled and graded: 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

FIELD PEAS

All pea seed has been fumigated and guaranteed free from live weevil. The weevil situation can be controlled if farmers will insist on using seed free from this pest.

Alaska—One of the popular field varieties used for more purposes than any other. It is early maturing, smooth seeded blue green in color, medium size, very hardy for early planting, vines growing about two feet high. Generally recognized as being the earliest and best of all the blue smooth varieties.

Choice Hand Picked Seed Stock\$7.00 per cwt.
Double Milled Seed\$5.00 per cwt.

Blue Bell—Largely used for commercial, whole or split peas and for stock feed, both as hay and grain. The seed is large, blue green and smooth, vines prolific, growing about three feet high, heavy yielder and requires about ten days longer to mature than the Alaska.

Choice Hand Picked Seed Stock\$7.00 per cwt.
Double Milled Seed\$5.00 per cwt.

White Canada—Used for commercial, whole or split peas, and for stock feeding. The seed is medium size, white to yellow and smooth, heavy vines, growing about the same as the Blue Bell.

Choice Hand Picked Seed Stock\$5.00 per cwt.
Double Milled Stock\$4.00 per cwt.

Bangalia—We are offering you an attractive price on this variety which is suited for hogging off, for hay, and as a cover or green manure crop. It is an early maturing and heavy yielding variety and produces an abundant foliage.

Double Milled Stock\$4.00 per cwt.

White Marrowfat—A tall growing late variety. Heavy vines and large pods. Very popular as a table variety either dry or green.

Double Milled Stock\$6.00 per cwt.

Mixed Peas—These consist of a mixture of standard varieties suited for hogging off or for hay or green manure crop. The stock has been thoroughly graded and fumigated and for purposes mentioned will make as good returns as the purest seed. Price:\$3.00 per cwt.

FIELD BEANS

We carry in stock hand-picked seed of the Lady Washington, Little Navy, Miners Red and Red Kidney varieties.

Prices all varieties selected hand-picked stock: 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.



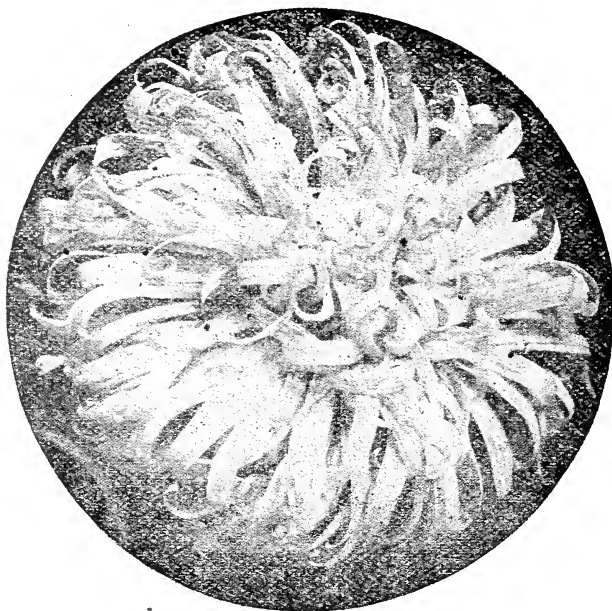
Alyssum (Sweet Alyssum) Annual—Used extensively for borders or early bedding flowers. It grows six to eight inches tall bearing small white flowers.

Aster (Crego's Giant) Annual—One of the finest of the aster family producing immense flowers of a fluffy texture. Very fine for cutting. All colors.

Aster (Crego Mixed) Annual — The petals are fine and needle-like.

Aster — Straight Colors. White, Red, Purple and Lavender. State color wanted.

Calendula (Pet Marigold) Annual—Very fine for beds or mixed borders. Blooms until frost. All colors mixed.



California Poppy (Eschscholtzia) Annual—An attractive profuse blooming ing plant for beds, edging or masses. Blooms from early summer until frost. All colors mixed.

ALL FLOWER PACKETS 10c

Calliopsis (Coreopsis)—Annual—An excellent plant for cutting and massing, blooming all summer. Mixed colors.

Candytuft—Annual. This flower makes a very attractive border or cut flower. Flowers are born in clusters. Height twelve inches. All colors mixed.

Canterbury Bells—Biennial. The seed may be planted where they are to bloom the following summer or transplanted from hotbed or cold frame during July. Plants should be protected during the winter by a straw mulch. Height two to four feet. Mixed colors.

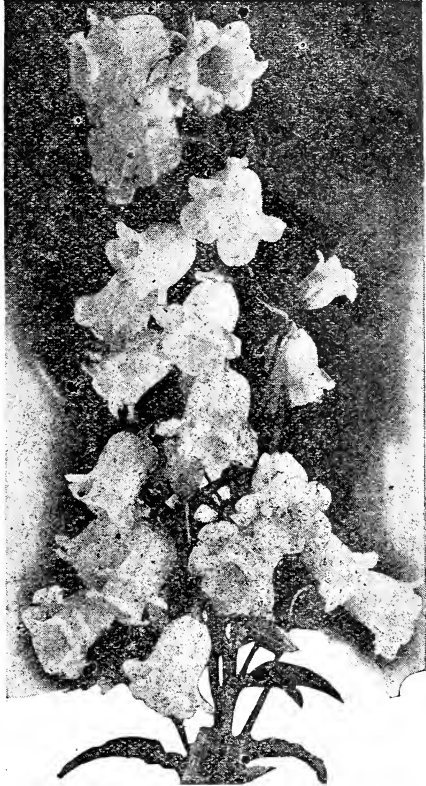
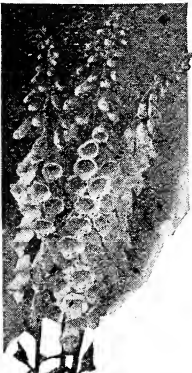
Cosmos—Annual. One of the showiest of late summer flowers. It might well be planted between early blooming perennials. Mixed colors.

Foxglove (Digitalis) — Perennial. Does not usually bloom until the second year. Produces brilliantly colored flowers born in dense spikes. Plants three to four feet. Mixed.

ALL FLOWER SEED
PACKETS 10 CENTS

Gaillardia—Annual. Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of its flowers. Blooms from early summer to late fall. One and one-half feet tall.

Hollyhock (Chater's Double)—Perennial. One of the most of majestic hardy plants. Fine for planting among shrubbery or for forming a background for ther flowers. Seeds sown in late spring for flowering next spring. Mixed colors.



Kochia (Mexican Burning Bush)—Annual. Plants are rounded and globe like which in the early fall are thickly set with small bright scarlet flowers. Grows three feet tall and is excellent for summer hedge.

Larkspur (Delphinium)—Annual. One of the best of garden plants. Should be sown indoors and transplanted after danger of frost. Will bloom from late summer until frost. Excellent for cutting. Mixed.

Lobelia—Annual. Well adapted to bedding or edgings being always completely covered with flowers. Height six inches.

Mignonette (Sweet Scented)—Annual. Produces dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Mixed.

Morning Glory—Annual. Well known old fashioned climbing plant. Excellent for trellis or back porch screens. Tall mixed.

Marigold (Tall Double African)—Annual. This old time favorite with its wonderful shades of yellow should be in every flower garden. Requires light soil and full exposure to the sun. Height three feet.

Make your flower garden attractive by choosing a proper collection.

Nasturtium (Tall)—Annual. Elegant and luxurious climbers for verandas and trellises, etc. Mixed.

(Dwarf)—Annual. Beautiful bedding plants. Mixed.

Phlox (Drummond)—Annual. One of the finest bedding plants grown. Should be sown in the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Blooms from early summer until frost. All colors mixed.

Pansy (Mastodon)—Perennial. Pansy seed may be sown in July and August protecting the plants during the winter when they will flower continuously the next spring and summer. Plants may be started indoors and transplanted for late summer and fall blooming. They thrive best in cool moist soil. Fine mixed.

Petunia—Annual. Excellent for porch or window boxes or general flower garden. They commence blooming early and continue throughout the season until frost. Best to sow them indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Single mixed.

Poppy (Double)—Annual. Too well known to require description. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. Mixed.

Pinks (Dianthus)—Annual. One of the most popular old fashioned flowers. Produces a wonderful variety of brilliant colors. They are best sown indoors and transplanted after danger of frost is past, to a sunny location. The double types are almost as useful as carnations for cut flowers. Mixed.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)—Annual. A low growing or creeping plant. Bears glossy cup shaped flowers of richest colors throughout the summer. Fine for massing or edging. Should be started indoors. Planted in sun shiny location. Single mixed.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)—Annual. Produces beautiful orchid like flowers from early summer to late fall. Seeds should be sown indoors in early spring and transplanted after danger of frost. All colors mixed.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage)—Tender perennial. Blooms the first season from seed. Blossoms are born on long stems in racems or spikes and are very fragrant.

Scarlet Runner Bean—Annual. A twining bean, producing rich scarlet flowers. While the seeds are edible, it is grown principally for ornamental purposes. The seeds are very large, reddish brown, mottled with black.

Shasta Daisy—Perennial. Very attractive, large white flowers four to five inches in diameter, broad white petals and stems.

Snap Dragon (Antirrhinum)—Annual. Very desirable for beds and edgings. Also much used for pot culture. Twenty-four to thirty inches tall. Mixed.



Stocks—Annual. Excellent for bedding purposes, bearing a profusion of fragrant flowers in a great variety of colors. Twelve to eighteen inches tall. Mixed colors.

Sweet William—Perennial. Grows one to two feet tall, and bears its sweet scented flowers at the ends of a stiff stem. It makes a beautiful bedding plant. Single mixed.

Verbena—Annual. Verbenas thrive in almost any situation and in all good garden soils. They make attractive borders and beds, blooming profusely from June until October. Mixed.

Wild Cucumber—Annual. An excellent climber for trellis or porch. Makes a very rapid growth and bears small white flowers profusely.

Zinnia—Annual. This type is wonderfully adapted to borders or beds. The plants are compact and are covered with a multitude of flowers all during summer and fall. Mixed.

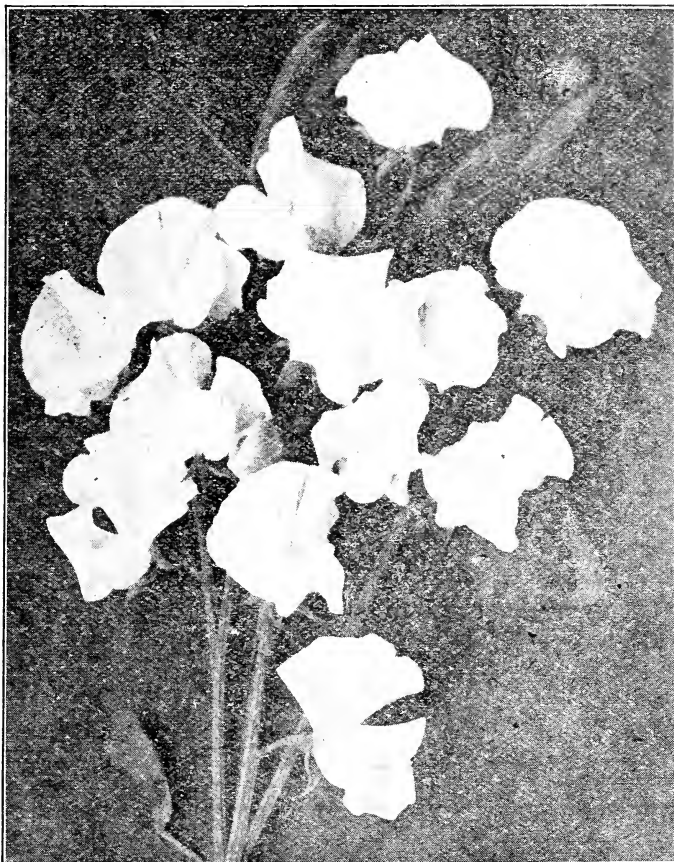
ALL FLOWER SEED, PACKETS 10 CENTS.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

The Giant Waved or Orchid Flowered

Culture—It is a mistake to consider the sweet pea a plant that can be grown successfully by haphazard methods. This assumption has caused disappointment and failure to produce the wonderful profusion of bloom which is possible with this plant properly cared for. The following simple rules carefully followed will insure success:

1. Prepare the soil deeply by spading ten to twelve inches deep and mixing with this soil liberal quantities of well rotted manure. Keep four or five inches of the surface soil separate from the sub-



soil and after preparing the subsoil as directed above replace the surface soil.

2. Plant early from the first to the fifteenth of April in an ordinary year.
3. Plant two and one-half to three inches deep.
4. Don't plant too thickly. Three inches apart in the row is sufficient for the plants.
5. Cultivate as soon as the plants are up and keep cultivated.
6. Don't water until the plants show vigorous growth. After the plants show vigorous growth water thoroughly once or twice a week.
7. Don't plant along a house or board fence, or under trees. Sweet peas need an open space.

Apple Blossom—Very large flower of bright rose, wings primrose with flush of rose tint.

Countess Spencer—The original giant flowered Spencer with finest waved standard wings clear pink.

Hercules—A giant clear pink both standard and wings.

Illuminator—Brilliant orange salmon.

King White—Finest pure white in existence.

King Edward—The best pure red Spencer, very large with immense wings.

Margaret Atlee—A deep cream pink.

Primrose—Finest of its class, clear primrose, large and mostly four blossoms on each stem.

Royal Purple—A rich royal purple which holds its color thruout the season.

Wedgewood—Clear bright blue.

Sweet Pea Mixture—Made up of true Spencer varieties.

SWEET PEA VARIETIES, PACKET 10c; OZ. 50c.

THE FLOWER SEEDS LISTED WERE OBTAINED FROM THE VERY BEST GROWERS OF NATIONAL REPUTATION. THEY ARE TRUE TO TYPE, ALL OF 1923 GROWING, AND TESTED FOR GERMINATION. WE ARE SURE THAT THERE IS NOTHING BETTER IN QUALITY OFFERED. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH THE RESULTS. THE PROPER APPLICATION OF SOME OF OUR GARDEN AND LAWN FERTILIZER WILL AID.

Use sunflowers at high elevations, for silage instead of corn.

SPRAY MATERIALS

DRY LIME SULPHUR

Controls all scale and fungous diseases for which Lime Sulphur Solution is recommended. More convenient to handle and saves freight on water. Put up in air-tight packages which should be used when opened. For winter spray use ten to fourteen pounds to fifty gallons of water. For summer, in combination with Arsenate of Lead, use two to three pounds to fifty gallons of water.

Dry Lime-Sulphur1 lb. 25c; 50 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00

GLIDDEN DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

is very finely divided and fluffy, which makes it practical for use either as a wet spray or for dry dusting. As a result of our new process of manufacture, it has greater bulk per given weight than any other Arsenate of Lead on the market. It mixes readily with water, stays in suspension almost indefinitely and adheres to the foliage for a long time. It will not clog the spray nozzle and a uniform distribution of the poison is insured. Where used at the strength of 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water should be used at the rate of 5 to 6 teaspoonsful (level) to one gallon of water.

Arsenate of Lead, 1 lb. cartons, each	\$.50
Arsenate of Lead, ½ lb. cartons, each35
Arsenate of Lead, 4 lb. bags, each	1.25
Magotite, 8 lb. cartons, each	1.00
Magotite, 4 lb cartons, each65
No Fly, 1 gallon cans, each	2.00
No Fly, ½ gallon cans, each	1.25

FERTILIZERS

Gypsum or Land Plaster is a natural rock fertilizer consisting mainly of hydrated Calcium Sulphate. It is a valuable crop food for the Legume crops, alfalfa, and the clovers in particular. It supplies the necessary sulphur and by stimulating the growth of the crops to which it is applied, increases the development of the nitrogen fixing bacteria thereby increasing the production of protein from a given area and at the same time increases the amount of nitrogen stored in the soil for the use of future crops. This benefit after all is the principal one received from the growing of Legume crops. Increase it to the utmost by the application of Land Plaster.

Price: 90c per cwt.; \$16.00 per ton.

Sodium Nitrate—Fertilizer for orchards, garden, and flowers. Use 5 lbs. to each tree, 100 pounds per acre. Readily soluble in water.

Price: 10 lbs. @ 8c; 50 lbs. @ 7c; 100 lbs. @ 5c.

Sheep Guano—A complete fertilizer, especially suited to lawns, gardens, and flowers.

Price: \$2.00 per cwt.

Fertilo—An excellent well balanced fertilizer for flower beds and lawns. Price: 2 lb. carton 50c; 10 lb. bags \$2.00. Quotations on larger quantities.

Pep Fertilizer—A special mixture for lawns and gardens. Price: 5 lb. carton \$1.00. Quotations on larger quantities.

Queen Hot Water Incubators

The QUEEN hot water incubator is the acknowledged leader in the incubator world. The manufacturers have followed a wise policy of giving value in all the machines they have put out and today there are no better constructed machines on the market.

Construction—The wood parts of the QUEEN are of California Redwood, double walled and thoroughly insulated. Redwood itself is a good non-conductor of heat and has the further advantage of not shrinking, warping or checking under varying conditions of climate. The water system is of heavy copper which insures long life of this vital part of the machine. The lamp is made substantially and is of the most approved type of construction insuring safety and efficient heating ability.

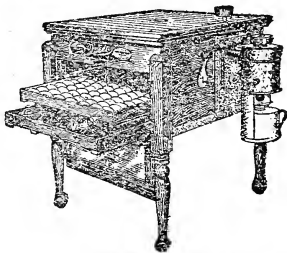
The water heating is far superior to hot air. The pipes in the QUEEN are so arranged that the corners of the egg chamber will always be as warm as any other portion and the air does not have the tendency to become as dry as superheated air in the hot air types. In other words the air which circulates thru the egg chamber of the QUEEN is of the same quality as that in the room in which the incubator is being operated.



It's up to us to help keep up the food supply and keep food prices from going too high.

You can help cut your own cost of living by putting a few eggs into a

Queen Incubator



The Queen will do the rest—you can depend upon it. It is one of the few very good incubators on the market today.

We sell the Queen because we are here to stay and cannot afford to trifle with your eggs. Come in and see how a Queen operates. (5)

No.	Capacity	Price
1	85 eggs	\$ 27.50
2	135 eggs	37.50
3	180 eggs	44.50
4	275 eggs	57.75
5	400 eggs	68.00
25	600 eggs	103.00

TYPE K

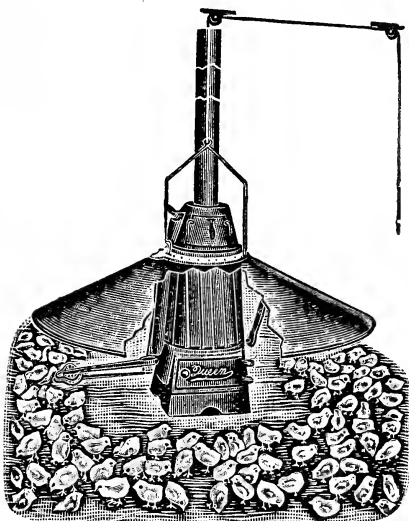
To meet the demand for a lower priced incubator the Queen people have placed on the market their "K" type machines. The same principles are embodied in this line as in the QUEEN but the construction is not so substantial. Redwood is used and the chamber is thoroughly insulated as in the Queen. The lamp itself is the same as in the Queen.

No. 20—Capacity 70 eggs	
Price	\$16.50
No. 21—Capacity 130 eggs,	
Price	27.50
No. 22—Capacity 220 eggs,	
Price	30.75

QUEEN BROODER STOVES

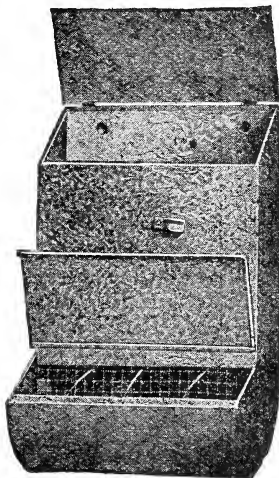
The QUEEN Brooder Stoves are unexcelled for brooding chicks. They burn coal and with the thermostat regulating both draft and check dampers insures a uniform temperature thruout the room in which they are operated. There is no danger from crowding or piling up of the chicks when the QUEEN is used. They will be as comfortable at the edge of the hover as at the center.

- No. 1—Capacity 600 chicks,
Price\$21.50
No. 2—Capacity 1000 chicks,
Price 26.50



DRY MASH HOPPER

This hopper is essential for the feeding of mash. It hangs on the wall and does not require any floor space. Its curved bottom allows the mash to feed freely and will never bank up or clog. Made in two sizes.

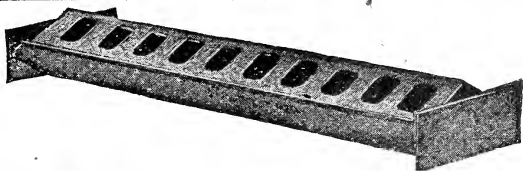


FEED TROUGHS

Made of one piece of sheet iron, gable shaped, perforated top. Prevents waste of feed.

- 10 inch size, price....30c
One-half dozen....\$1.25
20 inch size, price....45c
One-half dozen....\$2.00

Small size, length 12 inches, capacity 16 quarts
weight 4 lbs., price\$1.75
Large size, length 25 inches, capacity 32 quarts,
weight 7 lbs., price\$2.50



AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

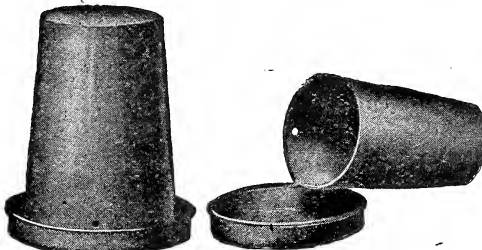
Indispensable for feeding and watering chicks. Fits any size mason jars. Pan made of heavy zinc. We do not furnish jars.

- 5 inch Pan—Price20c
One-half dozen\$1.00
6 inch Pan—Price25c
One-half dozen\$1.25



DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Metal, one quart size—
Price each35c
One-half dozen ...\$1.75



REPAIR PARTS FOR QUEEN INCUBATORS

No repairs sent out on open account. ALL REPAIRS
CASH WITH ORDER.

Wafers	\$1.25
Thermometers, Incubator	1.25
Thermometers, Brooder	1.00
Combination Flue50
Brooder Stove Wafers	1.00
Regulators Complete	3.50
Lamp Bowls, large (6x4)	2.50
Lamp Bowls, 6x2, 9-16, complete with either No. 2 or No. 3 burner	2.00
Lamp Bowls, No. 3 ring, no burner	1.25
Lamp Bowls, No. 2 ring, no burner	1.10
Burners Complete, 1½-inch wick, 3½ flue ring.....	.90
Wicks, No. 2 or 3, per dozen.....	.50
Wicks, Blue Flame50
Heater Jackets, 1916.....	2.00
Heater Jacket and Hanger for Machines No. 1 to 5..	3.50
Heater Jackets for No. 25	7.00
Heater Jackets for No. 35 and 45.....	Special Price

POULTRY FEEDS

We are equipped to grind, grade, and mix feeds in exact proportions. Only sound, wholesome grains are used and they are mixed in exact proportions as recommended by the poultry department of the University of Idaho.

Chick Feed for all varieties of young poultry from hatching to four weeks or older. Selected grains, properly ground and screened with bone, beef meal, etc., added to make properly balanced rations. 5c per lb.; \$3.50 per cwt.

Growing Food—Suitable for feeding chicks after the fourth week. Is coarser ground than the chick feed and contains only grains. 5c per lb.; \$3.50 per cwt.

Laying Mash, 30% Protein—A well-balanced ground food for either wet or dry feeding. Suitable for hopper feeding for laying hens. \$4.00 per cwt.

Scratch Food—All grain, properly balanced and suitable for feeding in litter in conjunction with the laying mash. \$2.50 per cwt.

FISH MEAL—Protein content 56%	\$6.00 cwt.
BEEF SCRAP—Protein content 50%	7.00 cwt.
MEAT MEAL—Protein content 60%	7.00 cwt.
TANKAGE—Protein content	3.00 cwt.
GRANULATED BONE—Hen size	4.50 cwt.
GROUND BONE—Chick size	4.50 cwt.
BONE MEAL	4.50 cwt.
CHARCOAL, Hardwood	5.00 cwt.
CHARCOAL, Bone	5.00 cwt.
GRIT—Hen and Chick size	1.75 cwt.
EASTERN OYSTER SHELL—Free from waste	1.75 cwt.
OIL MEAL	4.00 cwt.
COCOANUT MEAL	3.75 cwt.

If you will plant sweet clover, your stock will care for harvesting the crop.
Impure seeds are high at any price.

MOSCOW, IDAHO

POSTAGE

Garden Seeds priced by the packet, ounce, one-fourth pound and one pound, are postage paid. Grass and Field Seeds and Sundry Articles are not postpaid. On these regular parcel post charges. See page 1.

Write Name and Address Plainly. Send Money With All Orders. No. C. O. D. Shipments

Send by State Whether by Mail Express or Freight ----- Name ----- Post Office ----- County ----- R. F. D. <small>Box or</small> Street and No. ----- State ----- Shipping Station ----- Express Co. or Railroad -----	<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Date -----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Amount Enclosed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P. O. Order -----</td> <td>\$ -----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Draft -----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Express Order -----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash -----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stamps -----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total \$ -----</td> </tr> </table>	Date -----		Amount Enclosed		P. O. Order -----	\$ -----	Draft -----	-----	Express Order -----	-----	Cash -----	-----	Stamps -----	-----	Total \$ -----	
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Washburn & Wilson Seed Co. gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to purity, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants the send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Use this order blank. Write name and address plainly. State whether to go by mail, express or freight.

1st and 2nd Zones 1 to 150 miles	3rd Zone 150 to 300 miles	4th Zone 300 to 600 miles	5th Zone 600 to 1000 miles
5 cents for first lb. 1 cent each additional lb. 70 lb. limit	6 cents for first lb. 2 cents each additional lb. 70 lb. limit	7 cents for first lb. 4 cents each additional lb. 50 lb. limit	8 cents for first lb. 6 cents each additional lb. 50 lb. limit

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(Over)

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U. of I. CULTURES FOR INOCULATING LEGUMES

DO NOT TAKE CHANCES ON A FAILURE TO SECURE A GOOD
STAND AND GROWTH OF LEGUMES. INOCULATE YOUR SEED
WITH THE RIGHT KIND OF BACTERIA TO PRODUCE NODULES
ON THE ROOTS

A SEPARATE CULTURE REQUIRED FOR EACH LEGUME

Peas, Beans, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike,
Vetch, Sweet Peas

PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY
Agricultural Experiment Station
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

It is necessary to inoculate all legumes when grown on new ground
and many growers report increased yields when the seed is to be
planted on old ground. The cost of these cultures is so low that you
cannot afford to omit them, as it may result in a complete failure of
your crop and loss of your seed. Sweet peas respond to inoculation,
producing more abundantly.

The amount of culture needed is based on the normal rate of seeding
for each legume, so that all you need to give us is the kind of legume
and the acreage to be planted.

Garden size for inoculating one acre or less.....25 cents postpaid
Field size for inoculating three acres75 cents postpaid

Complete directions furnished with all cultures.

HANDLED BY
WASHBURN-WILSON SEED CO.

OUR CREED

WE BELIEVE IN A BIGGER AND BETTER AGRICULTURE FOR THE FARMER OF THE NORTHWEST.

WE BELIEVE THIS WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

WE BELIEVE THAT MORE LIVESTOCK ON MORE FARMS WILL INSURE A PERMANENT AGRICULTURE.

WE BELIEVE THAT PEAS, ALFALFA, CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER AND GRASSES USED IN THE ROTATION WILL PRODUCE GREATER RETURNS THAN ANY ONE CROP SYSTEM OF FARMING.

WE BELIEVE THAT IN THE MATTER OF SEEDS THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE BELIEVE IN THE WORK OF THE COUNTY AGENT, FARM BUREAU AND STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

WE BELIEVE THAT YOU AS A FARMER BELIEVE IN OUR SINCERITY AND IN OUR ENDEAVOR TO ASSIST IN PROMOTING YOUR PROSPERITY.

WASHBURN-WILSON SEED CO.